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MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1765.

JOHN HAMPDEN *to* WM. PYM.

SIR, *Continued from pa. 295*

THE Britiſh Coloniſts have in divers inſtances been reſtrained in their attempts to erect manufactories, and forbidden to work up their own materials. Hats by a particular act are not to be exported from colony to colony, under the enormous penalty of £. 500 Sterl. and by the ſame act the number of apprentices in the buſineſs of making Hats is reſtrained to two: Even a man's own negroes are not to be employ'd in it. This it is preſumed might be effected by ſome two or three dozen of opulent Haberdaſhers, and their connections within and without doors. Soon after this, there was as great an uproar among the iron-mongers, as that raiſed by the crafty ſilver-ſmiths of Epheſus. The effect was that divers kinds of iron works in the colonies were interdicted under ſevere penalties. About the ſame time reſolves paſſed the houſe of commons againſt all kinds of American manufactures, that *interfere* with thoſe of G Britain; i. e. *againſt all ſuch as can by any poſſibility be there made.* When the iron-bill was pending, a gentleman of worth propoſed that "as at a certain well known period there was no ſmith to be found, becauſe none were allowed, in Iſrael, the Coloniſts ſhould in all reſpects be *dealt wiſely with*, and obliged to ſend their horſes to Britain to be ſhod." In the reign of King Wm. 3d, an act paſſed which forbids wool and woollen, under any pretence, to be water borne in the colonies, or in any way carried from colony to colony. This act has of late been, among many others, ſo rigorouſly executed, that gentlemen who have owned iſlands not a muſquet ſhot from the main, have been obliged to ſmuggle off their wool, and then cart it an hundred miles to their houſes. But who will believe that in the ſame glorious reign, the following very extraordinary clauſe is to be found in an act of parliament now in force, viz. "That if any of the *Governors* in thoſe plantations, or *any other perſon* or *perſons* in *authority* there, ſhall refuſe to yield obedience to this act, ſuch refuſal is hereby declared to be a forfeiture of all and every the charters granted for the *government* and propriety of ſuch colony." And what do you think my dear Pym this act is entitled? Why only "an act for the more effectual ſuppreſſion of piracy." A ſad proof this that how high ſoever the ſenſe of the nation at that time was of their own rights and privileges, they had very little regard to the *liberty* of the colonies; or they never could have declared that not only the *juriſdiction*, but even the *propriety* of a whole colony ſhould be ſubject to a forfeiture, as the caſe might happen, by the miſdemeanor of a petty *conſtable*, who is a perſon as truly in authority as a plantation governor. I wonder if this clauſe had fallen in the way of a late M-n-ſt-r, whether he would not have tacked it to the ſt-p a-t?* This would have been a ſhorter cut than dragooning, or ſtarving people into a compliance with buying his new curiouſly fabricated manufactures.

Among a thouſand old rivited prejudices in relation to the Britiſh colonies, there is *one* that has proved a fruitful ſource of errors & wrong meaſures with regard to them. The *Spaniards* had figured it largely in colonization before England had made any progreſs in that way—Their arbitrary Princes ever conſidered their people as their property. The Pope conſidered not only all the Princes of the earth, but the whole earth itſelf as his patrimony. On the diſcovery of America, he began of courſe to give as uſual what was none of his own, and very gravely ſet himſelf to patent out the new world, among his moſt catholic and beſt beloved children. The Princes of his *no faith* begioning and carrying on the ſettlements at the public expence had ſomething of a color on their ſyſtem of government for conſidering their colonies as the meer *properties* and *demeſnes* of the crown. Our Princes after the reformation were reſtrained by law, at leaſt from applying to the Pope, tho' few of them before the reſolution were weaned from the Holy See: They of their own free will and meer motion gave out patents in various forms, and within that term being full as high in their notions of power, as any Pope of them all, tho' their patents were to particular companies of adventurers, and the ſettlements made entirely at private expence, yet the Britiſh colonies were very early conſidered by many in power as the meer abſolute property of the Crown. It was early affirmed that they were and ought ever to be as abſolutely under the ſole direction and legiſlation of the Crown, as by the old barbarous law was a conquered country. This error in the common herd of writers, even at this day, is not much to be wondered at: But that a modern judge in Britain, high in rank at leaſt, ſhould declare it as his opinion, that "*the only law for a Britiſh colony is the ſovereign will of the Prince,*" is wonderful. This is a hard doctrine for a Coloniſt to believe, harder ſtill to ſwallow, and the man lives not who can cram it down the throat of a Hampden.—How abhorrent ſuch a poſition is to all the colony charters, ſtrait and limited as they are in their preſent ſtate, how abhorrent to common law, common ſenſe, and the firſt principles of a free conſtitution, like that of Great Britain, has been abundantly proved in divers late American publications, to which you are referred, to relearn the great doctrines of Britiſh liberty taught in 1640, ſince tempered and refined by the revolution, and perfected under the proteſtant ſucceſſion now happily eſtabliſhed in his Majeſty's royal perſon and illuſtrious family, all which may God long preſerve and proſper.

Beſides the vulgar clamor occaſioned againſt the Coloniſts by a meer whimſical jealouſy of their aſpiring after independency, which you have ſoolihly joined in, it has been very confidently & peremtorily aſſerted, that —— "The Colonies pay no taxes"—That "Great-Britain at her ſole coſt, has ſettled, nouriſhed, protected, and bro't them to what they are"—That "in the late war Great-Britain expended many millions for their protection and defence, for all which ſhe has never received ſo much in return as common *Gratitude*"—— Nay one wiſeacre of your party has affirmed, that "in equity and good conſcience, the whole expence of the late war, 50 millions ſterling at leaſt, was chargeable to the account of the ungrateful colonies." In an anſwer to which, and an hundred thouſand volumes of ſuch abſurd random aſſertions, I ſay, that till the late war, except the ill-judged projects for ſettling Georgia and Nova Scotia, like Florida, under the *auſpices* of the late magnanimous m—n-ſtry, I cannot find that the nation was ever at any expence worth mentioning for the colonies. North America was ſettled at the expence of the poſſeſſors, and the purchaſe ſealed with the blood of their anceſtors. And it is highly probable, that but for the wonderful exertions, and moſt miraculous ſucceſs of the Coloniſts, Great-Britain, at this preſent writing, would not have been poſſeſſed of a ſingle inch of all that fine country. For near a century after the firſt adventurers were cruelly driven out from their mother country, they had to ſtruggle between the hardſhips of cultivating an unknown wilderneſs, and the invaſions of the French and Indians. Theſe were often not only connived at, but evidently aſſiſted by the infamous miniſters of the *Stuarts*, who to a man, with their maſters, were ever the tools and dupes of France, Spain, the Pope or the—— ſome think of all four. Excuſe me, brother Pym, tho' I am naturally as cool and calm as you are remarkably warm and impetuous, yet, when I find thee among the apoſtates, it rouſes me ſomewhat.——

Poſterity will hardly believe what in North America is a well known fact, namely, that altho' Great Britain has been rapidly increaſing in numbers, wealth, power and ſplendor, from the firſt ſettlement of her colonies, to the concluſion of the late war; yet ſuch have been her miniſters, till the cloſe of the reign of George the ſecond, of bleſſed and immortal memory, that little or no attention was ever given to plantation affairs; and they were never taken in hand, but they were made worſe; and both the intereſt of them and the mother country wounded. That great and good Prince had nearly ſpent his life in the embarraſſments occaſioned by the narrow party ſquabbles of Whigs and Tory's, when the nation with the greateſt difficulty were at laſt convinced, that all their colonies were encircled by regular garriſons and ſtrong holds. The Indians had long been taught to inſult the Britiſh Coloniſts, with threats of one day ſweeping them, "as with a cart rope," into the atlantic ocean. The ſmile was natural enough for an Indian who had ſeen the dreadful chain of forts, unknown in England, only for want of peruſing the memorials, year after year ſent over to be filed and to ſleep in the plantation office; many of which it has been ſaid, were thrown by without ſo much as breaking the covers. The important day, long wiſhed for by the French and their Indian allies, as long dreaded by every true Britiſh Coloniſt, but ſcarcely ever dreamt of by Great-Britain herſelf, at laſt arrived—France ſuddenly unmaſk'd all her batteries, and declared herſelf ready to fight for no leſs a prize than the empire of North-America.——It had been long before very rightly judged in the cabinets of *Colbert* and *Fleury*, that this once obtained, and properly improved, would facilitate the views of that haughty, vain and reſtleſs power, on all Europe, and probably on all the world.

The beginning, courſe and concluſion of the war, are well known, with the importance of it, to all Europe, and Great-Britain in particular. And above all, the honour that it bro't to two ſucceſſive monarchs, and all under God and them, by the wiſe plans and ſpirited execution of the only Britiſh miniſter who has yet proved that he knew how to conduct a war for the true intereſt of his country, and the true glory of his Prince. Over the reſt time ſhall draw a veil——

I might now give a minute detail of your errors, and eaſily expoſe them, and you with them; but my deſire is rather to convince and reform, than formally refute you. I ſhall therefore proceed to ſtate a plain eaſy view of the real *taxes* the Colonies pay, call them *direct* or *indirect*, *external*, *internal* or *eventual*, as you pleaſe, it matters not. If the money is taken out of my pocket, it is of little importance what epithet is uſed, I ſhall not be a farthing the richer or poorer for words and names. I ſuppoſe if it be demonſtrable, that the ungrateful colonies, as you are pleaſed to call them, were more heavily taxed to the public ſervice, even before the Sugar-Act and Stamp-Act, than any of his Majeſty's ſubjects in Great-Britain now are, or ever were, you will allow it ought to be ſome ſmall mitigation of your reſentment occaſioned by their complaints, and in ſome reſpects, unjuſtifiable conduct, with regard to new and inſupportable burthens. I have nearly as good grounds for my account, as I have for my computation of the number of the coloniſts. I am not abſolutely certain in either caſe, nor can any man be. But I will put the truth of both on this ſingle iſſue, which I think a fair one, viz. If on the moſt exact ſcrutiny poſſible, it ſhall not be found that I am near enough to the fact, to ſupport my argument againſt the equity and policy of the taxes impoſed on America by the late regulations, I will, during life, cheerfully pay double my quota to all of them.

The imports of the Colonies, A. D. 1762, from Great-Britain, ſay	—— Sterling	£ 4,000,000
Leſt any ſhould be ſurpriz'd at this ſum, let it be noted, that the memorial of the merchants of New-York, ſent home laſt year makes the imports into that colony only, in one year,	—— Sterling	£. 600,000
It is agreed, by the beſt Britiſh writers on commerce, that £ 50 per Cent. of the firſt coſt of Goods in England, from the maker, is artificial, ariſing from Britiſh taxes, impoſitions monopolies, ill-judged laws of trade, and other political blunders, *		
It is a general rule, that the conſumer pays the tax. This gives at one dath a tax on the colonies of		£2,000,000
The difference and loſs to the colonies, and conſequent gain of Great Britain, by the tight reſtrictions on the *enumerated* commodities of all kinds from the colonies, and nearly a total *prohibition* of all direct imports to them, from all other countries in the world, except "ſlaves & the ſouls of men", from Africa, which by the laws of trade, and the conſciences of modern chriſtians, are left on the ſame footing with the teeth of dead Elephants, and the yellow duſt of Gambia.		£ 500,000
To quit-rents, &c with the internal taxes for the ſupport of colony government, through America, even in time of peace,		£ 500,000
Total.	Per Annum.	£.3,000,000

JOHN HAMPDEN.

* *Swift ſomewhere ſays, Harley told him to this Effect, "that he ever found it a moſt arduous taſk to convince a houſe of commons that two and two make four, on any ſubject relating to commerce & revenue."*

= *Minister* ‖ *Stamp Act, vide page 53.* ‖ *Mr Pitt.* ‖ *Vide the Act pa. 53.*
Continued page 302. *Vide pa. 629. Vol. 3.*

Yesterday the Brig *Lydia*, Capt. *Scott*, arrived here in 7 Weeks & 5 Days from *London*, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

L O N D O N,

Octob. 14. It is reported that a great Personage has declared, that no more places nor Pensions shall be granted on the Irish establishment, either for life or for years.

One of the vacant blue ribbons it is said will be given to Lord Albemarle.

Lord Holderneſſe ſucceeds the late Duke of Dorſet as warden of the cinque ports, &c.

We hear the American colonies intend to apply next ſeſſions of parliament, for leave to export ſoap to Great Britain and Ireland: where they have arrived to ſuch perfection in this manufacture, as to excel conſiderable the beſt Caſtile.

We hear the quantity of Pot Aſhes imported this year from the New England governments amounts to near 1000 tons, which will produce here between 30 and 40 000 l. ſterling.

Oct. 16. It is reported that the right hon. Mr. Secretary Conway, will ſoon be created a Peer of Great Britain.

We are informed that no leſs than four principal places of trade in the Weſt-Indies, will ſpeedily be declared free ports.

Within theſe few days ſeveral gun barrel makers have engaged themſelves for Quebec.

A true ſtate of the number and quality of manufactures, at preſent carried on in all the Britiſh colonies in America, is preparing to be laid before an auguſt aſſembly.

Inſtructions are ſent by the court of Madrid to their governors in America, reſpecting the meaſures to be obſerved in the future capture of foreign ſhips by the guarda coſtas in the Weſt Indies, by which no Engliſh ſubject is to be inſlaved or impriſoned, when taken in illicit trade, but this favour was not intended to the Dutch, whom the Spaniards look upon as meer pirates in that part of the world.

Oct. 18. It is ſaid the ſupplies neceſſary for the enſuing year will not exceed one million, and that the whole will be furniſhed by the bank of England.

John Amherſt, Eſq; rear admiral of the blue, it is ſaid will ſoon relieve Lord Colville on the North American ſtation.

Oct. 21. Yeſterday the Hon. Major Rogers ſet out from his Houſe in Spring Gardens for his Government in America.

It is rumoured that the Right Hon. Charles Townſhend, Paymaſter of the Forces, and Mr. Secretary Conway, will exchange Places in a very ſhort Time.

Whatever Notions may have been propagated by the Futility of the wretched underſtrappers in Politics, we are aſſured there will be no Changes in the Miniſtry before the meeting of Parliament.

We hear the great Uneaſineſs which univerſally prevails throughout the Northern American Colonies, has been conſiderably increaſed by their Fears that Epiſcopacy would ſhortly be impoſed on them from hence; to get rid of which, their Anceſtors fled to the Wilds of America.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed further to prorogue the Parliament to the 17th day of December next, at which time they are certainly to ſit for the diſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

The King has granted to Charles Knowles, Eſq; admiral of the blue, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

Mrs Draper, midwife to her Majeſty, is likewiſe engaged to her royal highneſs the princeſs of Bruſnwick.

Friday afternoon diſpatches were ſent off to Portſmouth, to be forthered immediately to New-York.

It is reported that ſome conſiderable removes in North America, intended ſoon to take place, has been the reſult of the late important councils held at Whitehall and St. James's.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.

By Capt. Reece, from Barbados, we have the diſagreeable News of the Stamp-Act having taken Place in that Iſland, without any Oppoſition from the Inhabitants thereof (d——d F—s); and that one Whitehead, from Antigua, was diſtributor of Stamps there.

From Virginia we have Advice, that the Veſſels are cleared out there without Stamps.

From New-Jerſey, we learn, that Robert Ogden, Eſq; late Speaker of the General Aſſembly there, has reſign'd his Seat in the Houſe; that Cortlandt Skinner Eſq; is choſen Speaker in his Stead; that a Writ is iſſued for a new Member, in the Room of Mr. Ogden; and that the Conduct of Meſſrs. Borden and Fiſher, at the Congreſs at New-York, was *approved* of by the Houſe.

NEW-YORK, December 9.

We mentioned in our laſt the Reſignation of Mr. Hood, of his Office as Stamp-Maſter of Maryland, at Jamaica, on Long-Iſland; ſince which the following has been obtained, ſaid to be an exact Copy of what he ſwore to abide by. It appears however, that he was more in Dread of his own Countrymen, than he was of the exaſperated Multitude about him; for being threatned to be convey'd from Town to Town with Labels on his Breaſt, 'till ſafe deliver'd up in Maryland, he inſtantly comply'd, and ſwore thro' thick and thin the ſooner to be acquitted: which he accordingly was on acknowledging the following before a Magiſtrate, viz.

AS I have found, upon mature Deliberation, the Act of Parliament impoſing certain STAMP DUTIES in *America*, to be replete with Ruin to the Conſtitution of *Great-Britain* and the *American* Colonies, and therefore odious and deteſtable to all His Majeſty's free and loyal Subjects in His *American* Dominions; and having unhappily for me accepted the Office of *Diſtributor of STAMPS*, for the Province of *Maryland*, while I was lately in *England*, which has, to my great Mortification, drawn upon me the Hatred of the whole Continent; and being unwilling to remain any longer at Enmity with Liberty and the Good of Mankind, I Do, hereby, with the utmoſt Chearfulneſs and Willingneſs promiſe to reſign the ſaid Office of *Diſtributor of STAMPS*; and Do, without any Equivocation or mental Reſervation, ſolemnly declare, that I never will, directly or indirectly, either by myſelf or any other Perſon, ſerve in the ſaid Office; nor in any Way or Manner contribute to the Execution of the *Stamp Act*, either in *Maryland*, or in any other Part of His Majeſty's Territories in *America*, and ardently hope and wiſh that this laſt Act and Deed will excuſe me, in the Opinion of my Countrymen, for my former Conduct.

GIVEN under my Hand, at *Eluſbing*, on *Naſſau-Iſland*, in the Province of *New-York*, this 28th Day of *November*, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty five, in the Preſence of a Number of Gentlemen Inhabitants of the City and Province of *New-York*, aforeſaid,

ZACH. HOOD.

SWORN before me the Date above written.

SAMUEL SMITH, *Juſtice.*

He then thank'd the Company for their Politeneſs and Humanity, and behaved with great Prudence---- but ſhewed every Sign of Grief at his Situation---ſaid he ſhould have been happy if his Countrymen had ſhewed him the ſame Humanity, but above all Things wiſh'd to be upon good Terms with them.

He was complimented and huzza'd, and invited to an Entertainment; but excuſed himſelf, and ſaid he was in ſuch a Frame of Body and Mind that he ſhould be unhappy in Company.

He was then, according to Promiſe, conducted in a Carriage to his Lodgings. Many Conſtitutional Toaſts were drank by the Company, and the Night was conducted with great.....good Humour and Joy.

N. B. Mr. Hood was by the Company aſſured of the future Good Will of the People of this Province, and that he might ſafely appear in any Part of it.

The next Day the Company ſet out for this City (except thoſe who lived on Long Iſland) in ſeveral Diviſions, carrying the Flag of Liberty, with the Words *Liberty, Property and no Stamps*.....and arrived without any Accident or Damage done to any one.

Laſt Friday afternoon a Number of the Inhabitants of this City aſſembled in the Green oppoſite the Work Houſe, (and among them many of the Sons of Liberty) where they choſe a Committee, who are appointed to wait on the Gentlemen of the Law in this Place, and intreat them to follow Buſineſs as uſual, without paying any Regard to the Stamp-Act.

The ſame Evening, the Sons of Liberty had a Meeting and came to a Reſolution to wait on Mr. *James Mc'Evers*, who tho' he had honourably declared that he would reſign, and that he had wrote home for that Purpoſe, yet it was ſaid, had ſince received a Commiſſion, and had ſign'd no Declaration of his Refuſal——

He was waited on, on Monday Forenoon, when he freely ſign'd a Paper containing as follows:

WHEREAS, ſome Months ago, I was without my Solicitation, Conſent, or Knowledge, appointed to the Office of diſtributor of ſtamps for the Province of New-York, for the due Execution of which, my Friends in England had given Security. But, upon Conſideration of the oppreſſive Nature of the Stamp Act, and finding how diſagreeable it was to all Ranks and Degrees of People in AMERICA, I concluded to reſign the ſaid Office, and in *Auguſt* laſt ſent home to *England*, Letters to that Purpoſe. of which I gave public Notice to my Friends and other Inhabitants of the City and County of *New-York*:— But whereas I find ſome Uneaſineſs ſtill remains, leſt my Reſignation ſhould not be accepted, and that the Office might hereafter be reaſſumed.—— Therefore, to remove all ſuch Doubts, and give full Satisfaction to my Fellow-Citizens and Countrymen, whoſe Freedom and Happineſs I am ſincerely deſirous to perpetuate, I hereby promiſe and declare, upon my Honour, without any Equivocation or mental Reſervation that I never will, directly nor indirectly, either by myſelf or any other Perſon, ſerve in the ſaid Office, nor in any Way or Manner contribute to the Execution of the Stamp Act in AMERICA.

Given under my Hand, in the City of *NEW-YORK*, this Second Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord 1765. James M'Evers.

N. B. This further Reſignation of James M'Evers, Eſq; (he having already declined the Office of Diſtributor of Stamps before Lieutenant Governor Colden, and the Council, in this City) is not in Conſequence of any Kind of Jealouſy in the Sons of Liberty, of his having an Inclination to act at any Time in the ſaid Office. Signed in the Preſence of

ISAAC SEARS, JOSEPH ALLICOCKE.

We hear that Bills of Exchange have lately fallen 12 and half per Cent. and it is thought they will fall as much more: No trifling Advantage to the Province theſe bad Times, owing to the Money Act, which prevents our iſſuing Bills of Credit as formerly; and the Merchants having countermanded their Orders for Goods in Conſequence of the Stamp-Act.

Extract of a Letter.

By a Gentleman from Northampton County in Penſylvania, I am informed, that the Magiſtrates are determined to proceed in the Execution of their Offices, without any Regard to the D---d Stamp Act.

BOSTON, December 16.

On Thurſday laſt JOHN APTHORP, Eſq; ſecond Son of the late CHARLES APTHORP, Eſq; of this Town, was married to Mrs. HANNAH GREENLEAF, youngeſt Daughter of STEPHEN GREENLEAF, Eſq; a young Lady adorned with every Accompliſhment to make the Marriage State agreeable.

In Capt. Scott came Paſſenger, Nathaniel Potter, Eſq; Secretary to his Majeſty's Garriſon at Michilamachana and to the Weſtern Indians: Mr. Potter left London the 23d of October laſt, and is going directly to New-York—Major Rogers, we hear, is appointed Governor Commandant of Michilamachana and its Dependencies, and Agent for the Weſtern Indians, and is expected in America in a few Weeks, but will not proceed to his Command till the Spring—He had the Honor to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand the 17th of October, when he took Leave of the Court—— We are told the late Proceedings in America on account of Stamp Duties, are a common Topic of Converſation at Home, not only in Coffee Houſes and upon 'Change, but at the Court itſelf—That the Populace here are not more warm and zealous to oppoſe thoſe duties, than they are there, to defend and juſtify them for ſo doing, eſpecially the mercantile Part of the Nation, who already very ſenſibly feel the ill Conſequences of that *blind Step*, as they term it, of the late Miniſtry—That the preſent Miniſtry appear to be convinced, if not of the Folly, yet of the utter Impracticability of impoſing ſuch Duties at preſent on the Colonies, and diſpoſed to redreſs their Grievancies, as ſoon as poſſible; and it is not doubted that at the next Seſſion of Parliament the Stamp Act would be ſuſpended.

We likewiſe hear the Impatience of People in England is ſuch, that they as loudly and freely blame the preſent Miniſtry for doing nothing, as the late one for doing too much.

The Captains Bruce, Daverſon, Jarvis, Davis and Jenkins, ſail'd the Day before Captain Scott, and are hourly look'd for—Neither of which would receive any Stamp Papers on board, tho' we hear they were ſtrongly ſollicited to.

Captain Jacobſon, on board whom went Paſſengers Roger Hale, Eſq; Collector of this Port, and Mr John Lane, of London, Merchant, arrived in England before Captain Scott ſail'd.

Captain Bartlet from this Port is arrived at Briſtol: James Griffin, Eſq; of this Place, who went Paſſenger in in him, died two Days before the Veſſel arriv'd.

Tueſday laſt Captain Bates arrived at Salem from Tortola, without ſtamp Papers: When he ſailed, there was no Stamps or Stamp Maſter arrived.

We have a certain Account that the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers at New-York have cleared out Veſſels ever ſince Wedneſday the 4th Inſtant.

We find by the Philadelphia Papers, that Veſſels clear out there as uſual. (And why not at other Ports?)

We hear, that on the 4th Inſtant at Night, a Fiſhing Schooner belonging to Marblehead, bound there from the Banks of Newfoundland, ran aſhore on the Cape, and as ſoon as ſhe ſtruck, the Men (9 in Number) took to the Boat, with a Deſign of reaching the Shore; but the Surf running very high, the Boat overſet, and they all periſhed. A Lad that was left on board, was found dead the next Morning forward of the Windlaſs.

A Merchant of the firſt Rank in this Town, Reſhip'd in one of the laſt Veſſels for London, above Three Hundred Pounds Sterling worth of Goods, on Account of Money's being ſo ſcarce that they would not vend.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Joſhua Loring, Gent. a Lieutenant of a Company in the 15th Regiment of Foot in the Room of Andrew Cathcart, Eſq; promoted.

* Who afterwards Provid a Great Villan and Drawler. vide the News Papers in July 1768 &c Vol. 2 page 143 & See the Circular Letter & Margin page 180
vide the Act page 58

T Nath. Potter formerly Rect. Potter minister of Brookline a very Bad Man

At a Meeting of the Merchants and Traders at the British Coffee House in Boston, on Monday the Ninth Day of December 1765.

WE the Subscribers, Merchants and Traders in the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, taking into Consideration the many Difficulties and Distresses we now labour under as a Trading People, owing to the late Restrictions and Prohibitions made by several late Acts of the Parliament of *Great Britain* to regulate the Colonies; which Difficulties are further encreased by the *Stamp Act*, so called; and foreseeing the Impracticability of making Remittances for any Manufactures that shall be imported into this Province from *Great-Britain*, so long as the Acts are in Force, DO Voluntarily come into the following Resolutions and Agreements, *viz.*

First, RESOLVED, and Agreed, That in all Orders we may send to *Great-Britain* for Goods, we will direct our Correspondents not to ship them unless the *Stamp Act* is repealed, excepting Hemp, Canvas, Salt, Coals, Grindstones, Pipes, empty Bottles, Wool-Cards, Brimstone, Copperas, Dying-Stuffs, and Utensils for carrying on Manufactures, and such Articles as may be absolutely necessary for carrying on the Fishery.

Secondly, RESOLVED and Agreed, that we will without Delay countermand any Orders we may have already sent to *Great-Britain* for Goods unless the *Stamp Act* be repealed, excepting the Articles mentioned above.

Thirdly, RESOLVED, That we will not vend any Goods that shall be shipp'd to any of us after the First Day of *January* next, on Commission from *Great-Britain*, unless the Stamp Act be repealed.

Fourthly, That these Resolves and Agreements shall be binding on all and each of the Subscribers, who do hereby each and every Person, for himself, upon his Word of Honor, agree, that he will strictly adhere to all the foregoing Articles, from the Time the Subscribers hereto amount to the Number of *Two Hundred* or more Persons in Trade in this Province; and upon this Condition we oblige ourselves until the First Day of *May* next, when a Meeting of the Subscribers shall be called to consider whether the further Continuance of this Obligation be necessary.

Fifthly, It is moreover RESOLVED, that we will not purchase any Goods that may be imported into this Province by any Persons whatever, for Sale, contrary to the Spirit of the above Agreement; but that we will take every prudent Measure in our Power to discourage the Sale of such Goods.

[*To which upwards of 250 have already subscribed.*]

We hear the Merchants and Traders of Salem and Marblehead, have unanimously come into the same Resolves.

To the PRINTERS.

I Believe there never has been an age that can afford us an example of any kingdom's being so firmly united in any point of great importance, as America is at present against that detestable Thing called the Stamp Act, which allowing, (for we cannot do less) that it was intended by a *gracious King*, and a *wise public spirited* ministry, for the advantage of America; yet when all America, to a man, for whose good the act was designed, do upon maturest consideration, universally join in openly declaring, protesting, addressing, petitioning, against said act as the most ruinous project that ever was set on foot to compleat the slavery & destruction of poor innocent America, *Is it, Was it, Can it*, or *Will it* ever be a Question, not whether Great-Britain or America be a gainer; but whether America should be *wholly undone, destroyed, sunk*, made a scene of *misery*, and *desolation*, for the sake of a few whose tender mercies are cruelties. For my part, who am but *one* man of obscure condition, I do solemnly declare, in the presence of almighty GOD, that I will suffer the most ignominious and torturing Death rather than submit to receive the accursed Stamp Papers.

Your's, AMERICANUS

Messieurs PRINTERS;

It is expected you publish the following.

ALL the Distributors & Inspectors of the Stamps throughout N. America, *have in the most public and solemn, some of them in a genteel and generous Manner, resigned their detestable Employment, except only the Hon.* ANDREW OLIVER, *Esq; Secretary of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and Stamp Distributor within the same, who since the first Instant has taken up his Commission.——Whether he intends to act under it or not, is uncertain? He only can resolve the Question.*

[*Having received the foregoing anonymous Letter, we thought it prudent to acquaint Mr.* Oliver *with the Contents: He frankly told us, that altho' he had now received a Deputation to act as Distributor of the Stamps for the Province of the* Massachusetts. *He had taken no Measures to qualify himself for the Office, nor had he any Thoughts of doing it; and gave us Liberty to assure the Public that he would not*]

A Quantity of choice Indian CORN, to be Sold by *James* and *Thomas Ivers*—— Also, Loaf and brown SUGARS.

NOTICE is hereby given to ALL the BRETHREN of the *Most Ancient* and *Honourable* SOCIETY of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS—That the Right Worshipful MASTER and BRETHREN of *St. Andrew's Lodge*. (Held in *Boston* by *Legal Authority*) propose to Celebrate the *Feast of St. John the Evangelist*, on FRIDAY the 27th Instant, at FREE MASONS HALL, where a general Attendance of the *Members* are desired.

☞ Tickets to be had of Brothers

GEORGE JEFFERDS,
AND JEREMIAH WEBB.

Likewise at the *Masons Arms*.

To be Sold on Reasonable Terms,

A Topsail Schooner, of about 92 Tons, *Newbury* built, well found, about a Year old, (and a prime Sailor) which hath made three Voyages to the West-Indies, whose Bottom is free from Worms. For Particulars, enquire of Mr. *Henry Laughton*, Merchant.

To be Sold cheap for English Goods,

THE Hull of a very likely and well built Ship, compleatly finish'd, of the following Dimensions, 57 Feet Keel, 22 ½ Feet Beam, 10 Feet 10 Inches Hold, and 4 Feet between Decks. She is built of the best white Oak Timber and Plank. For further Particulars enquire of *John Lowell*, near Dock-Square. *N. B.* The above Vessell was Cleared out before the first of November.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On TUESDAY the 17th Instant, at the Dwelling-House of Mrs. *Elizabeth Ridgway*.

The Houshold Furniture of said *Ridgway*, consisting of Tables, Chests of Drawers, Looking-Glass, &c.—— Also a Negro Woman, about 24 Years old, and a handsome Chaise.

TO BE SOLD,

The Dwelling-House of Mrs. *Elizabeth Ridgway*, situated in Cornhill, next Door to Mr. *William Greenleaf's*; Inquire of

Leonard Jarvis,
Thomas Gray,
Thomas Pitts.

Henry Lloyd,

Hereby Notifies his Customers and others, That he has removed his Store from the Long-Wharff, to his House in King Street, next Door below the Royal Exchange Tavern, where he has to sell,

Linseed Oyl just imported, best *London* Wool Cards, Hosiery, Sperma Ceti Candles warranted pure, *Hawxhurst's*, Pataspaco and Elk Ridge Pigg Iron, Anchors of various Sizes, cut Whale Bone, Starch, Bohea Tea, French Prize Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ A small Quantity of *Narraganset* CHEESE, of the best Dairies.

WHEREAS the Subscriber intends soon for Europe, he desires all Persons who have any Accompts open with him, to settle the same. JAMES GARDINER.

Boston, December 14. 1765.

To be sold, the Houses and Lands which formerly belonged to Mr. *Isaac Brown*, deceas'd, lying in *Waltham*, upon the Country Road, leading from *Boston* to *Springfield*, and is now improved as a Public House of Entertainment, and for Trading. Inquire of Mr. *Nathan Brown*, who now lives on said Farm, and know further. *Waltham, Nov.* 18, 1765.

John Cochran, from *Glasgow*, late the Doctor's Mate in the second Battalion of the Royal Scots, hereby informs the Public, That he draws Teeth and Stumps, and likewise draws Blood in the safest Manner: He also practices Physick, which he learnt at the University of Glasgow. He is to be found at Deacon *Mayes's*, at the Sign of the Stays, South Side of the Court-House *Boston*; where Gentlemen and Ladies may have their Business done with Fidelity and Dispatch. *Boston, Dec.* 14. 1765.

TO BE LETT,

A *House in* Hanover-Street, *well accommodated; and a Man wanted that understands Farming, and can be well recommended, to take a very good Farm at Malden, near* Boston; *Inquire of Edes & Gill.*

A Wet Nurse with a good Breast of Milk wants a Place in a Family: Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock Square;

Choice Jamaica Sugar by the Hogshead, Barrel or Hundred;—a small Parcel of Good Cocoa and Coffee, in Barrels;

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf;

Best Bohea, Green and Hyson Tea, by large or small Quantities;

Narraganset Cheese by the 100lb. or single Cheese,

Good Rice by the Cask, Philadelphia Flour.

Choice Table Fish, sweet Oyl by the Barrel, Gallon and Bottle;

Also, best Florence Oyl by the Chest or Flask;

Fine Pigtail Tobacco in pound and half lb Rolls;

Best Dutch Bedticks; Sets Brushes, also neat Hearth Brushes, with long Handles;

Linseed Oyl by the Cask.

Best 3 threaded Twine for Seines or Nets—and all Sorts Groceries as usual, by Wholesale or Retail.

☞ N. B. A few Bags choice Fleece Wool, a Quantity of good split Peas in Bags, and a few Tons Redwood, to be sold very cheap for Cash at said Store.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from *Goodwin's* Wharf, at the North End of *Boston*, last Friday Night, a Lighter Boat, had no Sails, and a new Mast lately put in, with a small Moses Boat belonging to her.—Whoever will give Information of the said Lighter and Boat, and shall discover the Person or Persons who took her away so that they may be bro't to Justice, shall have *Ten Dollars* Reward, and all Charges paid, by

Boston, Dec. 14. 1765. BENJA. CUDWORTH.

To be Sold in *Milton*,

FORTY Acres of choice Land, with 17 Acres of Wood-Land, and three of Salt Meadow, about 7 Miles from *Boston*: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next:

European Goods of various Sorts, Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Shalloons, Camblets, Callimancos, Checks, Irish Linnens, Caps, Handkerchiefs, Hats, &c. Sundry Articles of Household, a compleat Suit of crimson Harratean Curtains, Tables, Chairs, &c. China Dishes and Plates, Silver Watches, &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the Newest Auction-Room, opposite the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings;

Broad Cloth, Kerseys, green Rattens, Halfthicks; green, cloth-coloured and striped Camblets, Hair and Worsted Plushes, Thicksets, double mill'd Caps, 3. 4 7. 8 and yard wide Irish Linnen, 3 4. 7. 8 yard wide and 6 4 Check, Linnen and check Handkerchiefs, stamped ditto, chip Hats, Leather Breeches, Snuff, Looking-Glasses, English Saddles, &c.

N. B. A Silver Watch, and Floor Carpets at private Sale. Constant Attendance at said Room.

Taken by Execution,

And will be Sold at the New-Auction-Room, by Public Vendue, To-Morrow Evening,

Houshold Goods, Wearing Apparel, a good Watch and Microscope.

And on Wednesday and Friday Evenings,

European Goods, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*. ENTERED IN.

Langworthy from Rhode Island; Nathan & Trisfram Coffin from Philadelphia; Ingersol from N. Carolina; Damarell from Louisbourg; Mathews, Tree and Forseker from Newfoundland; and Gransly from Falmouth.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last Five Whites. NO Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches. Ten.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week,*

Monday,	21 m. aft. 2	Friday,	36 m. aft. 5
Tuesday,	10 m. aft. 3	Saturday	27 m. aft. 6
Wednesday,	54 m. aft. 3	Lord's-day,	16 m. aft 7
Thursday,	44 m. aft. 4	☽ First Q. 19 Day 7 Hours.	

Vide the Stamp Act page 53. || See the Lost pa. 339.
|| Vid Index under Stamps Masters & & Vid page 302.

For the Benefit of those who intend to be Adventurers in FANEUIL-HALL-Lottery *No.* Five.

WE are desired to advertise That the Tickets are all rolled up, and the Boxes compleatly prepared for drawing, which will commence *VERY SOON*, as the Town have voted to take what Tickets may remain unsold at the Time fixed for drawing.

Joshua Blanchard,

On Dock-Square,

Hath just imported by the *Boston-Packet*, Captain *Marshall*, from *London*; and sells at the very lowest Prices for CASH;

Brown and black Paduſoys, pink brown, cloth colours and blue ¼ Ell and ½ Mantua Silks and Lutestrings, changeable and ſtriped Lutestrings, figured Lutestrings and Broglies, Grizzets and Silveretts, Roſe-colour and brown Ducapes, rich crimſon, white, blue and black ſprigg Sattins, black and white plain Sattins, pelong Sattins of all Colours, all Sorts of Trimmings, Beaver Coatings, middling and coarſe Cloths, drab Cloths, with a large and general Aſſortment of all Kinds of Engliſh and India Goods, uſually imported, too many to be enumerated in an Advertiſement.

N. B. *Writing and Printing Paper, Engliſh Soles, Ruſſia Duck, &c.*

Imported in Captain *Marſhall*, from *LONDON*,

Sundry good Silver Watches,

Pinchbeck ditto, Eight Day Clocks, with Mahogany Caſes; Silver Chains for Watches; beſt Silk Strings, Seals, &c. &c. to be Sold very cheap by

Gawen Brown,

In Kingſtreet.

ANY Perſon who has a Sloop or Brig, ſingle or double Deck, from 70 to 110 Tons, that is not above two Years old, or thereabouts, and will diſpoſe of her for a Variety of Engliſh Goods ſuitable to the Seaſon, may apply at Capt. *Moſes Bennet*'s in Fore-ſtreet, oppoſite the Ship in Diſtreſs, North End of Boſton, where they may hear of a Purchaſer.

To be Sold, a remarkable ſtout

and healthy Negro Man, near 20 Years old, has had the Small-Pox, is honeſt and good tempered. Good Security will ſerve inſtead of Caſh for ſaid Negro. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers.

William Greenleaf,

Fronting CORNHILL,

HAS imported in Captain *Marſhall* from *London*, a freſh Aſſortment of *ENGLISH* GOODS.

CHOICE *Cheſhire* Cheeſe juſt imported in Capt. *Marſhall* from *London*, and to be ſold by

Blanchard and Hancock,

in Union-ſtreet, oppoſite the Conduit; where may be had, a large and good Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Brazier's and Pewter Wares; all ſorts of Lines and Twine, Corn-Fanns, *Engliſh* and *German* Steel, choice *Philadelphia* Bar-Iron, &c. &c.

Ruſſia Duck, Ticklinburg, Oznabrigs,

Iriſh Linnens, 8-4 Blankets, Sheathing and Drawing Nails, 5 Inch Deck, 10 and 20d Ditto,—Imported and to be Sold cheap by

William Coffin, Jun.

Next Door to the Governor's; where he likewiſe has to ſell, by Wholeſale or Retail,

A general Aſſortment of Drugs,

and Medicines, Salt-Petre in Caſks of 100wt. Spices of all Sorts, Turkey Figgs, Currants, Raiſins, Almonds and other Groceries, Redwood and other Dye Stuffs. —Country Doctors and Traders, may be ſupplied by Letter, with the uſual Fidelity and Diſpatch, as if preſent themſelves.

Choice *Connecticut* Pork & Beef,

Butter and Cheeſe. Pot-Aſh Kettles and Coolers, to be Sold very cheap, by *Daniel & William Hubbard*, at their Store on *Green*'s Wharf, near the Market.

N. B. Caſh given at ſaid Store for POT-ASH and FLAXSEED.

To be Sold at the Shop of the late Mrs. *Mary Gallop*'s, in Hanover Street, at a very low Price, the Trading Stock of the ſaid Deceaſed, conſiſting of one handſome Glaſs Branch, Sets of Salvers, Single Ditto Top Glaſſes, Jelly and Syllabub do. flower'd Decanters, Beakers and Wine Glaſſes, Cruets, Salts, with ſundry other Sorts of Glaſſes; China of ſundry Sorts; white and brown Stone Ware of all Sorts; Delph ditto; Toys of various Sorts; Split Peas by the Caſk; Florence Oyl; with other Articles, too many to be enumerated.

To be Sold by *John Scollay*, at the Diſtill-Houſe lately improved by *William Story*, Eſq; or at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Market.—Good New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel. Alſo Rum exchang'd for Molaſſes at a reaſonable Rate.

Fr. William Geyer

Has juſt imported in Capt *Marſhall* from LONDON, A Fine Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell exceeding cheap for Caſh only, at his Shop next Door to Mr. *Joſeph Scott*, in Union ſtreet, *Boſton*.

POT-Aſh Kettles and Coolers,

to be ſold cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by

THOMAS HICKLING,

At his Shop at the Corner of Black-Horſe Lane, leading to Charleſtown Ferry.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

Biddeford, October 14, 1765.

Notice is hereby given to the delinquent proprietors of the Narraganſett No 1, that unleſs they pay the ſeveral ſums hereafter affixed to each delinquents name reſpectively, together with incidental charges to Mr. Samuel Scammon, of Pepperrellborough, in the county of York, innholder, on or before the ſecond Tueſday of March, which will be in the year 1766, they may expect that ſo much of each of ſuch deliquents intereſt in ſaid townſhip will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Mr. Samuel Scamman aboveſaid, on the aforeſaid ſecond Tueſday of March, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge their reſpective taxes, with the charges as aforeſaid. Said tax was levied in the year 1764. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The proprietors who are delinquent, are as follows, viz.

	Lawful Money				Lawful Money		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Daniel Ringe	0	12	3	*Sam. Kneeland*	0	18	4
John Giddings	0	18	4	*Nich. Rowlings*	0	12	3
Caleb Kimball	0	7	3	*Daniel Tinney*	0	6	11
John Andrews	0	7	4	*Thomas Tinney*	0	12	3
Samuel Taylor	0	12	3	*Cornelius Davis*	0	9	2
Samuel Ingalls	0	18	4	*John Stickney*	0	6	2
John Brown	0	6	2	*Gerſhom Brown*	0	6	2
Edw. Cogſwell	0	18	0	*John Shepherd*	0	6	2
Jonathan Clark	0	7	3	*John Pickard*	0	12	3
Richard Brown	0	7	3	*John Hobſon*	0	9	2
John Lovewell	0	12	3	*Benj. Pearſon*	0	6	2
George Groſs	0	18	4	*John Leighton*	0	6	2
Iſaac Fellows	0	6	2	*John Jackſon*	0	18	4
Thomas Sparks	0	3	1	*Sa. Hutchinſon*	0	6	2
Jonathan Very	0	12	3	*William Allen*	0	9	2
Zechariah Davis	0	1	7	*John Davis*	0	12	3
Dan. Sumersby	0	12	3	*Samuel Hadley*	0	9	2
Thomas Smith	0	6	2	*Daniel Ruſſ*	0	6	2
Sam. Kneeland	0	18	4	*Robert Swan*	0	6	2
Edward Colcutt	0	18	0	*Chriſt. Keneſton*	0	6	2
Moſes Chaſe	0	6	2	*Moſes Dunnel*	0	6	2

Jeremiah Hill, *Amos Chaſe*, *John Maſon*, } Proprietors Committee.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

Biddeford, October 14, 1765.

WHEREAS the proprietors of Narraganſett-townſhip, No. 1, at a meeting held at Narraganſett aforeſaid, in the county of York and province aforeſaid, Voted the ſum of Fifty Pounds ſterling to pay the Rev. Mr. Paul Coffin's ſalary for the preſent year, which amounts to eleven ſhillings and two pence lawful money on each original right.——Notice is hereby given to the ſeveral proprietors of the aboveſaid Narraganſett, that they pay the reſpective ſums affix'd to each original right above-mentioned, to Mr. Samuel Scammon of Pepperrellborough in the county of York, innholder, on or before the ſecond Tueſday of March, which will be in the year 1766, or they may expect that ſo much of their intereſt will be ſold at public vendue as will pay ſaid taxes, with the charge of ſale, at the houſe of Mr. Samuel Scammon aboveſaid, on the day aboveſaid. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Jeremiah Hill, *Amos Chaſe*, *John Maſon*, } Proprietors Committee.

In the *Boſton-Packet*,

Capt. Marſhall,

Who is juſt arrived from LONDON,

SAMUEL ELIOT

HAS imported a large Aſſortment of *Winter GOODS*, which he is determined to ſell at very loweſt Rates, by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, juſt above the Market; where may alſo be had, China Cups and Saucers. Green Tea by the Pound. Poland Starch by the Caſk, Engliſh Soles, Writing Paper, &c. &c.

Colcheſter and Drapery Baize,

ſingle and double Camblets; a variety of genteel Ribbons; ſilk Mitts; purple, black, pink and white Sattins; black Taffaties; figured Silk for Capuchines, Trimmings for ditto; Hat Linings and Trimmings for Hats; Angling Rods and Reeds; with a freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, imported in the Ship *Boſton Packet*, Captain *Marſhall*, by

Daniel Jones,

And to be Sold for Caſh only, at his Shop in Newbury Street, at the South End of *Boſton*—Where may be had, raw Braſs Kettles for the Sterling Coſt; Womens plain black Ruſſel Shoes, Callimanco ditto, Childrens ditto, made by the beſt Workmen in Lynn, and are eſteemed by many to be preferable to thoſe which are made in England.

☞ Beaver, Beaveret and Felt Hats, of his own make, by Wholeſale and Retail. &c.

Caſh given for Furrs and Bees-Wax, at the above Shop.

Robert Jenkins, Tertius,

Begs Leave to inform the Town and Country, That he has imported in the Boſton-Packet,

Captain *Marſhall*,

(who is juſt arrived from London)

and has now opened for Sale,

AN Aſſortment of *Engliſh* Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, at his Shop, lately improved by Mr. *Thomas Symmes*, at the Head of Dock-Square, juſt above the Market; where he is determined to ſell at the loweſt Rates for Caſh.

Choice Cocoa, Coffee,

Molaſſes, Bohea and Hyſon TEA, Raw Hides, Salt, Cordage, Junk, Roll Brimſtone, &c. ALSO, TWO large boiling Coppers, to be Sold at Store No. 4 on the Long-Wharff.

TO BE SOLD,

By Joſeph Palmer & Com'y.

SPermaceti Candles, *warranted pure*—Spermaceti in Caſks, ſtrain'd Spermaceti Oil by the Quantity or Caſk, Sugars by the Hogſhead or Barrel, &c. &c.

Alſo to be Sold at the above Store,

Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Salt, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

John Cuſhing & Com'y.

At their Sugar Houſe in Back Street, next to Mr. Benjamin Holmes's *Diſtill Houſe;*

CHoice Double, Single & Lump Refin'd Loaf and Brown Sugars, and Molaſſes—

☞ ALSO New *Philadelphia* Flour.

A few Hogſheads of choice Weſt India Rum;

Liſbon Wine by the Quarter Caſk; choice Sugar and Molaſſes; Setts of Bruſhes; and a genteel Aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes, to be Sold by *Jonathan Snelling*, at his Store on *Treat*'s Wharff.

To be Sold at private Sale, at

the Dwelling Houſe of *Edward Lyde*, in Summer-Street, A Variety of genteel Houſe Furniture, almoſt new. Attendance will be given at ſaid Houſe next Monday and Tueſday, from 11 to 1 o'Clock, and from 3 to 5 on ſaid Days.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Dwelling-Houſe,

ſituate in Cornhill, near the Old Brick Meeting-Houſe, three Stories high, with a good Shop in the Front; and is well accommodated with a good Yard & Pump; Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT,

A commodious Barn, conveniently ſituated for a Truckman or Carter:

Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL.